HENRY GEORGE'S FUNERAL

A GREAT MULTITUDE TO PAY HIM THE LAST HONORS TO-DAY.

One Hundred Thorsand Men Expected in the Funeral Procession - The Bedy to Lie in state at the Grand Central Palace-Programme of the Puneral Exercises Arrangements and Route of the Processions-Thousands of Messages from All Parts of the World

Without martial display, but with all the or and respect that the living can show to the dead, the funeral services will be held over Henry George to-day. The committee in charge of the funeral arrangements was overwhelmed yesterday with the applications of thousands of preanizations and individuals who desired to participate in the ceremonies, and it was with great difficulty that the arrangements were

It was estimated last evening that 100,000 men would be in the funeral procession. Almost all the labor organizations in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the suburbs, comprising in the aggregate some 200,000 or more members will send delegations to represent them. Besides these there will be thousands of men representing various civic organizations. Judging from the reports received yesterday the funeral will be the largest civic demonstration that has spicuous in all walks of life will be present, and It will be a thoroughly representative American procession, in which men in all stations in life and of every shade of belief and opinion will

The funeral committee, consisting of John Brisben Walker, Hamlin Garland, August Lewis, Tom L. Johnson, Louis F. Post, Arthur McEwen, and J. Clarence Harvey, visited the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third street and arrangements for the lying in state of the body and the funeral exercises. The committee also had a conference with Chief McCullagh regarding the police arrangements. The arrangements finally agreed upon are as follows:

Mr. George's body was placed in the casket last night at midnight. At 5 o'clock this morning it will be taken from the Union Square Hotel to the Grand Central Palace. Five hundred policemen under the personal command of Chief McCullagh will be on duty about the building. The police will clear Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth streets from Lexington to Third avenue.

The throngs desiring to view the remains and pay their last respects to the dead leader will be sixth street. The line will begin to form north Forty-sixth street. People will pass in at the main entrance of the Grand Central Palace on Lexington avenue, go up to the second floor, where the body will lie, and pass to the right and left of the coffin. Those passing to the right will leave the building on Forty-third street, and through Depew place will reach Forty-second street. Those passing to the left will go out over the bridge to the Grand Central Station, and through the station into Fortysecond street. The seats on the floor of the broad ainles for the passage of the throngs.

The building will be opened to the public at 7 o'clock this morning. The doors will remain open until 2 o'clock. Then the building will be cleared preparatory to the funeral exercises and the seats will be replaced to accommodate those who will attend the ceremonies. Persons holding tickets for the funeral exercises will first be seated. The seats remaining will be open to the public. There will be no reserved seats. The exercises will begin at 3 o'clock and it is expected that they will be concluded within an hour. The programme of exercises is as follows:

Music, organ voluntary. Opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Sung by the Plymouth Church Choir.

Reading of the funeral service by the Rev. R.

Heber Newton.

eber Newton.
Address by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.
Address by Rabbi G. Gotthell.
Oration by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.
Oration by John S. Crosby.
Doxology by the choir and organ. Immediately after the exercises the floor

of the building will be cleared of seats again and the body will lie in state until 6:30 o'clock. The ushers in charge of the hall will be eighty of the speakers and workers of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. Forty of these will go on duty at 6:30 o'clock this morning and will be relieved at 12:30 o'clock by the other forty.

These are the pallbearers selected by the Funeral Committee: Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur McEwin, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neill,

Charles Frederic Adams.

The honorary palibearers will be Mayor W. L.
Btrong of New York. Mayor Frederick W.
Wurster of Brooklyn, Willis J. Abbot, Albert L.
Johnson, John P. Cranford, Charles W. Dayton,
George Cary Eggleston, Horace White, Edward
McHugh, Bolton Hall, John Filmer, Charles
O'Connor Hennessy, John Swinton, E. Lawson
Purdy, John H. Girdner, A. Van Deusen, John
H. Waters, M. R. Leverson, Frank Stephens,
Robert Schalkenbach.

The fungral procession in the stephens

Purdy, John H. Girdner, A. Van Deusen, John H. Waters, M. R. Leverson, Frank Stephens, Robert Schalkenbach.

The funeral procession is to start from the Grand Central Palace at 7 o'clock. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., will be chief marshal and will attend to the military formation. John Brisben Walker will be his assistant. The aides from the labor organizations will assign places in line to the labor delegations if application is made to-day before 3 o'clock at any of the addresses given. The following gentlemen have been asked to act as aides: Henry A. Hicks, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 253, 601 East Eighty-third street, New York; Michael Kelly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 48, 25 Third avenue, New York; Patrick J. Collins, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, 1524 Broadway, Brooklyn; John B. Henry, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, 18 St. Mark's place, New York; Thomas O'Reilly, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, 1524 Broadway, Brooklyn; Samuel S. McClure, J. Henry Harpor, Edward Burlingame, William Appleton, Richard Watson Gilder, Arthur Brisbane, William Merrill, Paul Dana, William C. Reick, Benjamin Wood, Charles R. Miller, Blakely Hall, Charles R. Russell, Allen C. Baer, William R. Hearst, Murat Halstead, St. Clair McKelway, William Cullen Bryant, O. J. Smith, Thomas Ewing, and Thomas L. James.

The societies and organizations participating will fall in from the side streets east and west of Madison avenue down to Twenty-sixth street. The right of the line will be at Madison avenue and Forty-first street. A platoon of march will be down Lexington avenue to Forty-second street, to Madison avenue, to Twenty-Sixth street, to Fifth avenue, to Broadway, to Chambers street, to Centre street and the bridge. The mounted police will ride ahead to the Brooklyn side of the river, where the Brooklyn police will meet the procession and take charge.

lyn police will meet the procession and take charge.

There will be music in the procession, though it is Sunday. The question came up, and it was at first thought that the law would prevent playing by bands. The law forbids music at funday funerals unless the funeral is conducted by a military, a veteran, or a secret society. The last clause let the music in, as Mr. George was an Odd Fellow. The hands will have to stop playing one block before they reach a church or place of worship, and keep silent until they are a block beyond it.

The casket will rest on a black-covered catafalque. The funeral car will be drawn by sixteen black Percheton stallions, with a member of the guard of honor at the head of each. Behind the funeral car will follow the carriages of the family and their immediate friends. In the first carriage will be Mrs. Henry George, the widow, with her sons, Henry George, and tichard George, and her daughter Anna. In the next carriages will be Mr. George's brothers, John Valentine. George, Thouas L. George, and Maurice Reed George, and his alsters, Mrs. Joseph Shoemaker, Miss Caroline Pratt George, and Mrs. J. B. Chapman. Then the carriages with the immediate friends of the family will follow.

The procession will then come in this order:

The procession will then come in this order:

Forty-first street, east of Madison avenue—Man-haitan Single Tax Club and single tax men of New York. Forty first street, west of Madison avenue—Hoard Walking Delegates and Typographical Union No. 6.

Division No. 2.

Fortieth street, east of Madison avenue—Pressmen's Union No. 51, Photo-Engravers No. 1. Electrotypers, Secreotypers No. 1. Franklin Association No. 23, Ecok-binders' Union No. 1, Typ-araphical Union No. 7. Fortieth street, west of Madison avenue—Lester Carriers, Firemen, American Nocisty of Engineers, Association of Engineers, Association of Engineers and Eccentric Association of Engineers No. 1.

DIVISION NO. 3.

Thirty-ninth street, east of Madison avenue—Brotherhood of Tailors, Clothing Cutters, Clothing Salesmen, Gold Beaters' Protective Union No. 1, and Gilders' Union.

Thirty ninth street, west of Madison nen, revi Union. Tairty ninth aireet, west of Madison avenue—Cigar Bakers Unions Nos. 10, 13, 90, 141, 144, 213, 201, 87, 189, 149, 292; Blue Labor League and National To-bacco Works 'No, 20,

Thirty-eighth street, east of Madison avenue—Carpenters' Unions No. 51, 83, 64, 209, 309, 375, 882, 473, 476, 478, 476, 478, 502, 513, 707, 710, 786; DIVISION NO. 4.

United Carpenters' and Joiners' No. 4, Amalga-mated Carpenters' No. 4.

Thirty-eighth street, west of Madison avenue— United Order of American Stair Builders, Ship Scrapers, Painters' Union, United Wood Carrers, White Stone Association of Marble Workers, Machine Stone Workers, Beliance Labor Club.

DIVISION NO. 5. DIVISION NO. 5.

Thirty-seventh street, east of Madison avenue—
Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, International Association of Machinists, Iron Moulders' Conference Board, Iron Moulders No. 86, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union No. 34.

Thirty-seventh street, west of Madison avenue—
Electrical Workers, Hexagon Labor Club (Tile Workers), Horse Shoers' No. 1. Liberty Dawn Association, Magnolia Association of Walters. DIVISION NO. 6.

DIVISION NO. 6.
Thirty-sixth street, east of Madtson avenue—Paper Hangers' Uniou of New York, Pattern Makers. Plain and Ornamental Plaaterers, Slate Metal Roofers, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Cornice and Skriight Makers.
Thirty-sixth street, west of Madison avenue—Granite Cutters' Union, Mosaic Helpers, International Confectioners and Bakers' Union, Nos. 1, 92, and 164.

DIVISION NO. 7. DIVISION NO. 7.

Thirty-fifth street, east of Madison avenue—Brewers' National Union No. 1, Germania Waiters' Protective Association, United Brewers' No. 1,
Thirty-fifth street, west of Madison avenue—Plasterers' Laborers, Onward Labor Club, Cattle Butchers' Protective Union, Sheep Butchers' Protective Union, Plumbers' Laborers, Amalgamated Plumbers and Gastiters.

DIVISION NO. 8. Division No. S.

Thirty-fourth street, east of Madison avenue—Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers, International Association of Machinists' Loyal Lodge No. 409, Actors' Protective Union, Empire Labor Club of Dr.vers and Hostiers, Journeyman Barbers' Union. Thirty-fourth atreet, west of Madison avenue—United Brotherhood of Progressive Varnishers and Hardwood Finishers, United Sheet and Plate Glaziera' Union, United Sheet and Plate Glaziera' Union, United Sheet and Plate Glaziera'

DIVISION NO. 9. Thirty-third street, east of Madison avenue— United Hatters', Lace Workers, Framers' Union, Coopers' Union, Pavers' Union, Welcome Association, Blue Stone Cutters, Blue Stone Helpers.
Thirty-third street, west of Madison avenue— Harlem Labor Club, Color Mixers, Ship Carpenters, Excelsior Labor Club, Emerald Labor Club, Gotham Association.

DIVISION NO. 10. Thirty-second street, east of Madison avenue— Business men and clerks, Grand Army men. Thirty-second street, west of Madison avenue— Brickiayers Union, Building Inspectors, Mosale and Encaustic Tile Layers.

DIVISION NO. 11. Thirty-first street, east of Madison avenue—Citi-gens and delegations from Westchester county and north of Hariem River. Thirty-first street, west of Madison avenue—Citi-gens and delegations from Jersey City, Hoboken, New-ark, Orange, and Elizabeth.

DIVISION NO. 12. Division No. 12.

Thirtieth street, east of Marison avenue—Citizens and delegations from Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Flushing, Flatbush, and suburbs.

Thirtieth street, west of Madison avenue—Citizens and delegations from Brooklyn proper.

DIVISION NO. 13. Twenty-ninth street, cast of Madison avenue—Citi-zens and delegations from Staten island. Twenty-ninn street, west of Madison avenue—Del-egations and students from schools, colleges and churches.

DIVISION NO. 14. Twenty-eighth street, east of Madison avenue— Vagons, trucks and carriages.
Twenty-eighth street, west of Madison avenue— Vagons, trucks and carriages.
Twenty-seventh street, east of Madison avenue— Vagons, trucks and carriages.
Twenty-seventh street, west of Madison avenue— Vagons trucks and carriages.

As the Funeral Committee was pressed for time, it had no means of communicating with those who are to participate in the procession except through the newspapers, and delectations will take the above list as official. It is requested

except through the newspapers, and delegations will take the above list as official. It is requested that all organizations march to their respective places so that they may reach their stations not later than 5 o'clock. As the route of the procession is a long one, it is particularly requested that the marshals shall see that their organizations are properly placed in the side streets ready to move promptly. Under no circomistances will any organization be permitted to occupy any portion of Madison avenue or take positions north of Forty-first street.

At the various labor headquarters in Clarendon Hall yesterday it was announced that all the labor unions afflitated with the Board of Walking Delegates had been notified to attend the funeral. The notification was sent by telegraph. The Arrangements Committee has been chosen by the unions irrespective of party affiliations. Among its members are J. W. Armstrong of Electrical Workers Union No. 3, a Republican; Timothy M. Daly of the Metal Polishers and Buffers Union, a Democrat, and G. W. Jones of the Clothing Cutters' Union, a George Democrat.

All day yesterday a throng besieged the Union

a Republican; Timothy M. Daly of the Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union, a Democrat, and G. W. Jenes of the Clothing Cutters' Union, a George Democrat.

All day yesterday a throng besieged the Union Squaro Hotel trying to get a glimpse of the dead leader. It was estimated that more than 2.000 persons called to offer condolences, and the mail brought huge batches of letters of sympathy, while more than 3.000 telegrams and 300 cablegrams were received from all parts of the world.

The meeting of Henry George's literary and artistic friends, which was originally designed to help him in his canvass, will be held as a memorial meeting to night, at 8 o'clock, in the Carnegis Lyceum, Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue. Speeches will be made by James A. Herne, Dan Beard Hamlin Garland, Thomas B. Connery, Frank Stephens, John E. Kellerd, Richard Hovey, and Horace Tranbell. It was also decided that the meeting to be held in the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn to-night, and the meeting to be held in the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg, both of which were designed as campaign meetings at which Henry George was to be chief speaker, will now be held as memorial meetings.

HENRY GEORGE IN EUROPE. was He Who First Told Parnell of the Pho-

William Everett Hicks of this city, who was gress ever held, that in Paris in 1889, spoke celingly of Mr. George yesterday. Mr. Hicks taught Mr. George to ride the wheel at Bermuda, and has always said that Mr. George was the first man of international fame to mount the

"Few people realize the standing which Mr. George had among the political economists of Europe," he said. "After seeing the profound attention that was given to him at the congress by such men as Flurschelm of Germany, Des-moulins, Toubeau, and Simon of France, and De Potter; of Belgium, one could not help feeling that Mr. George's opinions had impressed themselves deeply on European minds.

"He was a very interesting study to these men, with his simplicity in dress and democratic, almost brusque, manner. An old soft

cratic, almost brusque, manner. An old soft hat, which he were in all sorts of ways, as the mood struck him, gave a Jeffersonian air of plainness to his appearance. He met some of the best economists in private séances after the congress to explain to them his views more fully. I had the honor to be called on to do the interpreting, and I saw then how charmed the foreigners were with the lucidity of reasoning and directness of speech of the American philosopher.

"One day I called on Ernest Renan, and although he was not easily approachable in his old age, the intimation that I came from Mr. George was sufficient to give me precedence over many more distinguished callers waiting in the anteroom. Nearly all those whom he left in France as his warm disciples have passed away, but one of the rising young men of France, Prof. Charles M. Garnier, now at the Lycée Cornellie at Rouen, attended the congress.

"Dr. J." E. Kelly, who figured in the death-Dr. J. E. Kelly, who figured in the death-

"Pr. J. E. Kelly, who figured in the death-bed scene, was closely associated with another dramatic occasion in the life of his friend. That was at the time of the Phenix Park as-assinations in Dublin. Dr. Kelly was then living in London, and Mr. George was in Lon-don. At 4 A. M. a boy brought a telegram to Mr. George from Dr. Kelly telling of the mur-ders of Cavendish and Burke. Mr. George has-tened out to find Michael Davitt at the latter's lodgings, and from there the two went to arouse Parnell. Mr. George often said he could never forget the impressiveness of the scene as ders of Cavendish and Burke. Mr. George hastened out to find Michael Davitt at the latter's lodgings, and from there the two went to arouse Parnell. Mr. George often said be could never forget the impressiveness of the scene as they walked along the still deserted streets in the mist of the morning, conveying their awful news to the great leader. When Parnell heard their message, Mr. George said, he never saw a man so stricken. He looked as if he had received a death wound. He staggered and his paile face grew paler still. He declared that he must renounce all public life, that he must give up his seat in Parliament, as the public would never believe him innocent. It was some time before the two could pacify him and bring him to a realization of his duty. Years later, when Michael Davitt was passing through New York on his way back to England from California, he spent an evening at Mr. George's home, and the two talked over that famous scene. While they were talking, Parnell, as they learned from the papers the next day, was dying in distant England."

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 30.-The Flushing Single Tax Club, which has been in existence since 1885, and which supported Henry George for 1885, and which supported Henry George for Mayor in 1886, is working hard for the election of the younger George. It is the only regularly organized George club in town. The membership is fifty, and ail are united in the support of the ticket as it now stands. The club claims a following of 1,200 voters in the town, and the members say there will be no defection from their ranks on account of Henry George's death

South Baketa Republicans Cheery. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 30 .- At the Repub-

ican headquarters of each of the eight judicial circuits to-night it was announced that all but two of the circuits would elect Republicans, and that two Judges are conceded to the Populists.

Are You an Admirer of Balsac !

FOR HENRY GEORGE'S SON.

IASS MEETINGS HAIL THE NE LEADER WITH ENTHUSIASM. sether Attempt by Seth Law's Friends Grab the Boad George's Vote Resented in

Brooklyn-Mrs. George's Belief That Her Husband Would Have His Son Succeed Him. There was a meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night which showed that the managers of the George campaign have lost one of their energy and that the believers in the theories of the author of "Progress and Poverty" have determined to give hearty support to the son in his canvass for Mayor of the Greater New York. Owing to the fact that a very general belief had obtained that the meet ing had been postponed, the big rink was not filled, but there was a large audience present which would have crowded to overflowing any of the smaller halls in Brooklyn.

The platform had been specially decorated for he occasion, and amid the festoons of American flags suspended from the musicians' gallers nung a draped portrait of Henry George, the elder. Above this was the following, printed in large black letters upon a white ground: 'The local organization that refuses to recognize the Chicago platform cannot be the regular Democratic organiza-tion." On both sides of the platform was this declaration in black and red letters upon canvas: "The God of battles has given the com non people a new leader, another Henry George, and this over the name of the Rev. Edward "Henry George like Abraham Lincoln died after a great struggle for human lib-erty. Lincoln died just before the dawn of victory. His spirit lived. The spirit of Henry George will live to free the slaves of labor, of which movement the abolition of the negro slaves was but the first rude beginning." Portraits of Lincoln and Jefferson were on either side of the platform. The meeting was called to order by C. Augustus

Haviland. "He is doing this," one of the Committee of Arrangements said to a SUN reporter, "to show that the report of his having gone over to Low s an infernal lie. Not one of our representative men has gone over to Low, and we have every cason to believe that few if any of those wh intended to vote the Henry George ticket have changed their minds. I am confident that Henry George the son will receive nearly if not quite all the votes that would have been cast for his lamented father."

John J. Foote, another of the committee, who is known over in Brooklyn as "the man who trod on the tail of the tiger" because of his defiance of Tammany Hall when Bar nev York tried to cast a solid Brooklyn vote at the convention which nominated Var Wyck for Mayor was even more emphatic it denying that the George movement would lose

any votes to the advantage of Low.
"I predict," he said, "that young Henry George will receive even more votes than his father would have got. The attempt of Low to appropriate to himself our votes has solidified our ranks and brought accessions to them. Some who ere wavering have become determined in their allegiance to the George ticket, and sym pathy, too, has strengthened our cause Henry George, the son, has imbibed his father's principles. He has shown himself to be a man of marked executive ability His father has been accused of being visionary and theoretical. The son is thoroughly grounded in all his father's principles and is eminently practical and businessike."

Mr. Haviland introduced Charles Frederic Adams as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Adams

Mr. Haviland introduced Charles Frederic Adams as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Adams said:

"In the forefront of the battle our chief has fallen, but his followers will not falter. We are here to fight in the spirit of Henry George." [Tumuituous applause.]

A Voice—We are union men, not scab voters. "That great heart," continued Mr. Adams, "has ceased to be at in the flesh, but he is with us in the spirit to inspire. For a moment it seemed a sacrilege to continue on our course, but the spirit of Henry George seemed to tell us, "Go on Go on." Then we called the younger Henry George to the front. He is younger in years, but he has the advantage over his father in that he is the son of Henry George. He has been nurtured on the great thoughts and feelings of the Grant of our time. If young Henry George is elected he will plant our standard as firmly and as thoroughly in the interest of the people as his father could have done.

"The cry has come from all over the country, "continue the fight with young Harry as the leader. The war cry must not ease until vieto y has been won. We propose to achieve the vietory for which Henry George gave his life."

"This is a poor man's party, established to bring into life for the political

victory for which Henry George gave his life.

Jerome O'Neill, the ext speaker, said:

"This is a poor man's party, established to bring into life for the political freedom of the people a Jeffersonian Democratic party in reality. After a crushing defeat three years ago a political boss left this country and told us he was going out of politics. After losing on the race tracks of England the money he took from the corporations and people of this city, he comes back to tions and people of this city, he comes back to refill his pockets. In a dummy convention he put up a dummy candidate that can be neither seen nor heard. We have lost our leader, but let us take example from Cuba. In the midst of a fight the Cuban patriots lost their noble leader, Macco. They closed up their ranks and but another leader in his place, and they are fighting now, and will never stop until they get their liberty. [Prolonged applause.] Let us close up our ranks a dion next Tuesday erect a monument to the memory of Henry George by electing the son he loved so well."

The following letter was read amid cheers and applauses:

The following letter was read amounted applause:

"20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Cot. 30, 1897. }

"Dear Sir: In answer to your favor requesting that I preside at a memorial meeting to Henry George to-morrow night at the Opera House, I have to say that if you find any general wish that I do so, you may say that I shall do so with pleasure. Very truly yours, so with pleasure. Yery truly yours, was intro-

Arthur Stevenson of Philadelphia was intro-duced as a Henry George speaker who had been arrested while speaking at Dover, Del. "I had an audience of eight men and a dog at

"I had an audience of eight men and a dog at the time," he said.

"Was it a yellow dog i" some one inquired.

"No, there was not a Tammany man there," replied Mr. Stevenson, and then he said that men who intended to vote for Henry George could not be transferred to any other party. This elicited a tremendous outburst of appliause.

"Thy say, by twisting his words," said the speaker, "that Henry George said that if he thought he could not be elected he would advise his followers to vote for Low. Do you suppose he would ask you to desert his son! They say our votes are going to Seth Low. Cries of "No," No." | What does Low stand for! [Cries of "Nothing."] What kind of government, he says, It would be the kind of government, he says, It would be the kind of good government to be I und in England and Russia to day. He says he would give us clean streets." o day. He says he would give usclean streets."
A Voice-With starving men walking through

them.

"Henry George," continued the speaker, "taught that New York rightfully belongs to all the people of New York."

"It don't belong to Chicago!" cried some one. "It don't belong to Chicago!" cried some one. "It don't belong to Chicago!" cried some one. "It have nothing against Richard Croker," said Mr. Stevenson. "There are many other thieves like him in politics. Changling bosses will do no good. We want a man who stands for a principle to uplift the people.

"There is not a squarer or whiter man in New York than Harry George. If they tell you he is young, tell them he is older than Napoleon was when he conquered the world.

"Tammany never had anything but the Irish vote, and Dick Croker has killed the Irish vote. How can any self-respecting Irishman vote the Tammany ticket! [Voices—"He can't."] The same people who put Henry Georgo into indi in England for taking for the rights of the poor welcomed Dick Croker with open arms, 4A Voice: "He is a renegado Irishman."] You are right, and if there is one thing an Irishman hates more than another it is an Irishman who toadles to the British aristocras."

John C. White of Chicago referred to Bryan, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered, and they did the same thing when he spoke of

John C. White of Chicago referred to Bryan, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered, and they did the same thing when he spoke of Aligeld as "the giant of Illinis politics."
"I would like to see, "he said, "the editors of the New York Evening Post and the New York Times go to Chicago and make the statements about John P. Aligeld they do in their editorial columns. There would be need of investigation as to the cause of the disappearance of certain citizens of New York."

Herman V. Hetzel of Philadelphia was speaking when ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton was escorted to the platform and the crowd went wild with applause.

escorted to the platform and the crowd went wild with applause.

Mr. Dayton was then introduced and the crowd proceeded to shout themselves hoarse. When he could make himself heard he said that he had spoken several times during the evening and that everywhere he went he had found the George ranks closing up and its autherents determined to elect young Henry George. There was no irresolution, no fear of defeat. The cause of Henry George was still alive and would not be allowed to die.

He had called noon Mrs. George and she had told him she seemed to hear her husband say:

"This fight must go on. Stop not a moment; let the battle continue."

"This fight must go on. Stop not a moment; let the battle continue."

"Henry George," said Mr. Dayton, "touched the hearts of the people. He told them that if a man could come ifom across the sea and dictate to them, an elective despotism like unto that of Venice would be established. This is the solo purpose of the Democracy in Fourtee, th street. If Croker and his followers are to be the ulers of Greater New York, it will be a long time be-

fore you and I can look each other in the face and say we are free and independent citizens.

"As you value your honor, your homes," exclaimed Mr. Dayton, "don't diagrace yourselves by voting so that that so-called organization in Fourteenth street says we are disloyal. We say it does not represent Democracy. They said we would get 15,000 votes. Gentlemen, when Henry George gave up his life yesterday his battle was won. I said, was won. I say his battle is won. The people of this city are aroused to the assortion of their rights against Crokeriam and the so-called organization. In 1871 the organization had its fingers in the public treasury. A man named Tilden arose. They said, 'You are disloyal' But there gathered around Tilden a loyal band, and in less than two years there was not a vestige of Tweedism left in New York, and Tilden became Governor.

"We will not lay down our principles because Croker calls us disloyal. They say that business men will be made to suffer in their business men will be made to suffer in their business interests if they follow Henry George, I ask you to stand by me in this fight and we will show Croker that the arr of some other land will be more congenial to him. We will relieve the people from the awful autocratic dominion of the so-called organization.

"Let us plant Henry George's banner so that all the world may see that Democracy has been defended and that all the people will smile under the sunshine of a glorious day."

THE HENRY GEORGE ARMY MARCHING ON.

THE HENRY GEORGE ARMY MARCHING ON. A Henry George memorial meeting was held at Chickering Hall, at which James C. Ridpath of Boston was the principal speaker, but at which Charles W. Dayton and Jerome O'Neill

at Chickering Hall, at which James C. Ridpath of Boston was the principal speaker, but at which Charles W. Payton and Jeroms O'Neill appeared for a few moments.

Edward H. Curley of the Democratic Alliance presided, A feature of the meeting was the appearance on the platform of John W. Hutchinson, the last of the Hutchinson family, who sang the songes of liberty throughout the land in the days of the abolition agitation. With his long flowing white hair and beard Mr. Hutchinson was the most noticeable person in the house.

"I think this generation has something yet to live for," Mr. Hutchinson said, "We have sung "There is a good time a coming" for fifty years, and four million negroes who were slaves when we began have been liberated. We are after the liberation of the other slaves now.

Mr. Hutchinson then sang a Henry George song to the air of "John Brown's Body," and the whole audience joined in the chorus.

Martin Williams was the first speaker. He had been a close friend of Henry George, he said, for twenty years, and he declared that the political fight begun by Mr. George must go on and he brought to a victory under the leadership of his son.

Mr. Ridpath spoke next. He was just finishing a culogy of Henry George in these words, "He has gone down, but another, clad in his own flesh, the issue of his loins and clad in his own name, has risen up, when cheer after cheer arose and interrupted him as the audience recognized Mr. Payton coming on the stare benind the speaker, Mr. Ridbath gave way for the time and Mr. Davten took the floor.

"I have but a few moments to spend with you," he said, for the time of mourning, that all over town I have seen clear evidences that the ranks of the army led by Henry George are closing up and marching fraward with as much enthusiasm as before his death."

SETH LOW'S TAX RECORD.

To Raised the Rate in Brooklyn 57 Cents is Four Years on Higher Valuations.

Seth Low demands business methods in the City Hall. Seth Low has twice had an opporunity to show what he meant by business methods in the City Hall. He was twice Mayor in the city of Brooklyn, elected on the assertion that the city Government cost too much money; that the tax rate was too high; that the assessed valuation of property was too great, and that the people were being robbed.

In four years of business methods under Seth Low the taxes went up 57 cents. The expenses of running the city went up more than \$3,000, 000, and the assessed valuation of property was increased almost \$100,000,000. Here are the figures. They are official, and are undisputed:

TAX RATE.

1589 283,738,317 298,936,506 TOTAL AMOUNT RAISED ANNUALLY. With the tremendous increase in the cost of

running the city Seth Low still did not introduce one solitary improvement worthy of the name. He did not fulfil one promise that he made. At the end of his administration a friend of his, in summing up the result of his four years of business methods, said: "Seth Low has made two improvements; he has changed the glass in the windows of the City Hall from common to plate, and he has changed the stationery used in the Mayor's office from linen to bond paper."

WIGWAM'S BOGUS LABOR MEN.

Mercury in Cooper Union. Tammany made a bid for the labor vote last night at Cooper Union. A lot of ex-officials of labor unions, many of which have passed out of existence, formed an organization purportng to be a "Workingmen's Political League." Last night the "league" had its ratification meeting. The big hall was cold and empty, or nearly so, the small audience was quite as cold, and the oratory was entirely empty. A circular appounced that Robert A. Van Wyck yould surely speak, but, of course, he didn't. t named also as speakers William Sulzer, Villiam Sohmer, George F. Roesch, Amos J. 'ummings, and Tom Grady, Sulzer and It named also as speakers William Sulzer, William Sohmer, George F. Roesech, Amos J. Cummags, and Tom Grady. Sulzer and Grady were the only ones who materialized. It was also said that the Chicago gang would be present, and Capt. Herithy, anticipating a hot time, was on hand with seventy-five policemen. There were nearly as many policemen in the hall as there were Tammany braves, and possibly more, for a large part of the audience was composed of George men.

Owen J. Kindelon, who said he was a member of a typographical union, was the only speaker who paid a tribute to the late Henry George. He said that twenty-five years ago he had set type with Mr. George in a San Francisco printing house.

The mention of the dead candidate's name syoked such prolonged applause that the other orators did not refer to him. This outburst was the only demonstration. After it had subsided even the discordant rivalry of two bands could not awake Tammany enthusian.

even the discordant rivalry of two bands could not awake Tammany enthusisms.

Mr. Seltzer devoted an hour and a half to telling how much the Democratic party had done for organized labor and how honest all Tammany men are. The crowd didn't agree with him, for when the name of Croker was shouted by a Tammany brave it was roundly hissed.

hissed.

Grady grew hoarse and melted a collar in endeavoring to persuade the crowd that the Republican party had deprived all New Yorkers of their rights of citizenship. He was culogizing Tammany when a man in the crowd rising Tammany when a man in the crowd selled: "How about Tweed!" "Put him out! Put him out!" howled the

"Put him out!" Put him out!" howled the Tanimanylies.

"No, don't put him out," howled Grady.
"Let him stay, and if he makes any more noise knock him down."

Then Grady said that Tammany was the embodiment of all the ideas of Thomas Jefferson and tried to tell why. The crowd got tired. When Grady sat down and an attempt was made to introduce Jacob E. Bauseh, candidate for Coroner, he found himself speaking to the policemen, musicians, and a half dozen reporters, so he quit.

Low as Democracy's "Heir."

"In this campaign I stand alone for the cause

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days fter George's managers indorsed the tail of the Citizens' Union ticket, Mr. George, in the course of an hour's talk with the writer, said:

of the people. Not until the so-called Regular Democracy had refused to listen to the people's voice and had spit upon the principles of Thomas Jefferson did I decide to become a candidate. Then the people called and I was the only one who answered. Tracy and Van Wyck are good men enough, but they represent principles which are hostile to the heat interests of the masses. Low is an arisiocrat and represents the srietocracy. He may be a reformer, but he stands for the reform demanded by the arisiocracy. So far as I. personally, an concerned I do not care a fig whether I am elected or not, but the people, the plain people, have given this cause into my keeping and I feel that the cause will triumph. I must make this fight because there is no other candidate in whom the common people feel that they may trust. Had there been I should now be among my books, doing the work that I love.

This was what Henry George said, and this was his opinion of Seth Low. George's friends know his views and, knowing them, they have chosen his son as the noan to take the father's place. Knowing this, but uncaring of it. Seth Low would now snatch from the son the father's standard while that son stands by yan open grave.

New York, Oct. 28. Democracy had refused to listen to the people's

DON'T ERR ABOUT GEORGE.

THE SON WILL PROVE AS STRONG AS THE FATHER.

That Is What the Politicians Say-Young Henry George a Second Edition of His Pather -The Sources of His Strength-Danger in His Candidney - His Good Qualities One of the most serious mistakes that can

be made in this campaign, the politicians agree, is to assume that the death of Henry George is a blow from which the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson will not quickly recover. "Don't underestimate young George," is the cry. "He is dangerous." The forces of Bryanism that are disgusted

with the evasion of Tammany Hall and with the rule of the present leaders of Tammany Hall are rallying around young Henry George as they railled around his father. Young Henry George will get the vote that his father would have got, and perhaps more, so the leaders sny Young Mr. George is a second edition of his

father. He has imbibed all his father's ideas and principles, and he has in addition all the vigor that belongs to youth and that his father did not have. Young Mr. George was asso clated with his father for the last thirteer years. He was his father's assistant. The father seldom went anywhere unless accompanied by the son. In the tours that he made around the country young Mr. George was his constant companion. Even during the last campaign, when Mr. George was doing newspaper work, the young man who has been nom inated to take his place on the true Bryan Chicago Democracy ticket was always with

In his travels the young man, of course, met the men that his father met. He came to know them as well as his father knew them. He was a straightforward, hones spoken young man, and he made friendships quite as quickly as his father, so that it can be said truly that his friends were his father's friends, and his father's friends were all his friends. Young Mr. George not only accompanied and assisted his father when travelling, but in his father's literary work he was of valuable assistance as well. The father trusted the son so that he made him editor of his publications, and as such editor young Mr. George was thrown into contact with fully as many people as was his father in his most active days,

From the opening of the present campaign young Mr. George was his almost constant companion. He accompanied him on many of his speaking tours and he himself addressed the crowds, so that he got acquainted with the voters, and they got acquainted with him-as well acquainted with him as they were with his father. They liked him because of his manner of speech. He was frank and open and won friends wherever he went.

When he was not accompanying his father on his speech-making tours, young Mr. George spent most of his time at the headquarters of the party at the Union Square Hotel, and there, as his father's representative, he met the leaders and the men who came to visit the headquar ters. As his father's close friend, it fell to his lot to do many favors for the people who called to see Mr. George. He always did them. His manner was always cordial. No man for whom be did anything was made to feel that he had asked any more than it was his right to get. All this made young Mr. George the most popular person connected with the headquarters of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson.

Henry George depended largely on his so

for many of the things it was necessary to do. He had the highest respect for the young man's opinions and for his ability. He often asked advice and nearly always when it came from the young man he followed that advice. Young Mr. George is 34 years old. He is

anything but a callow youth. Those persons who know him best say that he has a remark ably well-developed mind and that as the successor of his father on the ticket of the Jeffersonian Democracy he is the most dangerous man that could have been named. The experienced campaigners and politicians on the campaign committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy say they felt that this was so when they named him. It was not sentiment that led them to nomi-

nate him. They asserted and they insist still that their fight has been from the start a fight for principle and not for men; that Mr. George was chosen in the first place against his protests, because he was the most available of the candidates for nomination who stood for the principles of Bryanism and the Chicago platform. They say that young Mr. George, because of his popularity, because of his work in this campaign, because of the personal friendcause of his firm belief in all the principles for which his father stood, and because of his promise to carry out, if elected, every pledge and every promise his father made, was the most available candidate when his father died, and they declare emphatically that his nomination will bring strength to the whole move-

ment, and that he can be elected Mayor. Some of the opponents of Mr. George try to create the impression that his nomination was a mistake because of his youth, but he is older than Seth Low was when Seth Low was made Mayor. of Brooklyn, and he is above the constitutional age limit fixed for a seat in the United States Senate. He has simply been underestimated as a force in politics, because of his devotion to his father and because of the fact that all that he did he did for his father. His friends point out that if he had chosen to act independently of his father be would have made already a great mark in politics. The politicians who make it their business to keep themselves informed on matters of this kind say, therefore, that the danger in young Mr. George's candidacy must not be underestimated, for he will poll his father's vote.

TRACY POTERS ON THE MARCH. Col. Michael J. Dady's Battalion Parades the

Streets of Brooklyn. The battalion which Col. Michael J. Dady organized in the Third ward in Brooklyn in support of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and true Republicanism had a parade last night which clipsed all other efforts of the kind during the campaign. There were over 1,000 Tracy men in inc. each of whom will cast a stalwart Republi-

can ballot on Tuesday.

The formation took place in Schermerhorn street, near Hoyt, in the neighborhood of the beadquarters of the battalion at 237 Schermer horn street, each election district in the ward furnishing the detachments which made up the imposing column. The line moved in this imposing couldn.

order: Police escort, bicycle corps, torchlight corps, military band, Col. Dady and his staff, including James W. Webb, who acted as Adjutant-General; Jonathan T. Norton, James M. Boremas, W. H. Vass, Earnest Jahn, M. J. O Farrell, Alexander Adams, John Anderson, Charles Cregin, W. A. Wellwood, Charles Guden, and W. L. Sandford, invited guests; first division, including the detachments from the first seven election districts, Rankin Post, G. A. R., drum corps, and the detachments from the six remaining election districts.

A big cheer for Tracy went up as the column started on its march through the ward, and from start to finish the enthusiasm was unbounded. Scores of houses along the line of march were illuminated, and the sidewalks were crowded with cheering spectators. This was the line of march: Schermerhorn street to Smith, to State, to Flatinush avenue, to Dean, to Hoyt, to Atlantic, to Flatinush vicine and the sidewalks were crowded with cheering spectators. This was the fine of march: Schermerhorn, to Idoyt, to Fulton, to Pathush, to Schermerhorn, to Hoyt, to Fulton, to Pathush, to Schermerhorn, to Hoyt, to Fulton, to Pathush, the Schermerhorn, to Hoyt, to Fulton, to Pathush, the Schermerhorn, to Hoyt, to Fulton, to Pathush, the Schermerhorn, to Handing, the Fullis, Walter B. Atterbury, Heary Trenchard, J. C. Turnbull, Heary A. Powell, and other Republican chefetains. Before the dismissial of the parade there were rounds and rounds of cheering for Gen, Tracy and the other candidates.

Closing Republican Hallies in Breeklyn. order: Police escort, bicycle corps, torchlight

Closing Republican Ballies in Brooklyn. Two rousing Tracy rallies were held in Brook lyn last night under the direction of the Kings County Protective League. The first was at the County Protective County Protective County Protective County in the Fifth ward, and the second in the heart of the Tenth ward, a Democratic stronghold. President John Romey of the club spoke at each gathering, and the cheers for Tracy were loud and frequent.

Hood's Are carefully prepared from purely vegetable ingredients. Pills and are mild yet certain in effect. They cure all liver

THE WHOLE CITY PROFOUNDLY INTERESTED

In the New Method of Treating Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

HUNDREDS TESTING IT DAILY.

Pronounced by Physicians to Be the First Remedy **Ever Permitted by Nature to Enter the** Bronchial Tubes or Lungs.

It Cures by Inhalation.—Startling Results Follow Its Use by Well-Known People.

To say that this whole city is interested in the new method of treating Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, is no exaggeration. For years the medical profession have been striving to obtain some remedy for these diseases, which, in spite of every effort on their part, rapidly became more prevalent and dangerous. It seemed almost a hopeless task to them, owing to the peculiar construction of the air passages, which precinded all possibility of medicines in liquid form ever entering the bronchial tubes or lungs; but with the discovery of Hyomel came hope. It was found that this new gernitcide, although to impregnated every particle of air to which it was expected do not generate moisture, and could be expected to the minutest air cells in the head, throat and turns by the simple act of breathing. This accomplished, the question then gross, was such a harmless and easily administered remedy powerful enough to destroy the germs which cause disease? Nothing but experience could determine, and it was only after

HOW THEY SPEAK OF "HYOMEI:"

Mr. Wilson is now Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. T.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1896.
"HYOME!" will do all that you claim for it.
has cured my bronchits of ten years' standing.
FRANCIS H. WILSON, Member from Brooklyn.

An Eminent Divine.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1896,
I have attenuously refused my name for any adrefrisement, but I cannot refuse anything for
"HYOMEL" as in February I will, by the power of
"HYOMEL" celebrate two years freedom from colds,
(Rev.) J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13, 1896.

Being troubled with Catarrib, I have made considerable use of "HYOMEI," and have found it a greater life. I think that it will do what it professes to do.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Free.

Mayor Yard, Trenton, N. J. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TRENTON.

I believe "HYOME!" to be one of the most wonderful cures for Catarrh and Throat trouble that has ever been discovered. In my case the effect has been marvellous.

EMORY N. YARD, Mayor.

"Hyomei" Cures by Inhalation Alone.

Free Treatment

With "HYOMEI" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
"HYOMEI" outfit, \$1. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM (a wonderful healer), 25c. SOLD
BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL. Send for the Story of "HYOMEI." Mailed free

THE R. T. BOOTH CO..

23 East 20th St., New York.

ITALIANS PARADE FOR TRACT. The Enthusiastic Marchers Reviewed by Sons-

tor Thomas C. Platt. The Italians of that part of the city below Fourteenth street joined last night in a torchlight parade for Tracy and good government. More than 4,000 enthusiastic supporters of the Republican ticket were in the line. The parade was under the direction of the James E. March Association, and among the others in the column were the C. La Vecchia Association, the H. P. Siccardi Association, the Thomp son street branch of the James E. March Asso

ciation, and the Frank Parisano Association.

The parade formed at Marion and Spring

streets, and the whole Italian colony downtown

turned out to give the marchers a hearty send-This district, which only a few years ag contained a paltry number of Republican voters, gave evidence of quite a different spirit last night. The marshal of the parade was James E. March, and he had as aides in carriages the following representative Italians: Angelo Gallo, Pasquale Pati, Vito Abate, V. Cristalli, R. Perrotti, P. Pucciarelli, E. G. Rosenberg, J. Robino, Dr. Angelo Zucchi, Nicholas Conforti, F. G. Belsito, A. Astarita, Gaetnao Pepe, Antonio Alessandro, Rosario Colasurdi, Joseph Gallo, Joseph Marasca, John Palmieri, Dr. N. Fanoni, J. Buonecore, Frank Oscer, J. Arbia, Giuseppe Lordi, Joseph Spota, M. Ciaramella, S. Guerrieri, S. Gallo, Nicola Yuzzolino, F. L. Frugone, S. Jorio, C. Pascocello, Frank Vaccaro and Joseph A. Roardon.

The Italian Ploneer Corps, under Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, with their huge bearskin caps, axes, and fine uniforms, made one of the finest spectacles in the parade. Most of the other marchers were not in uniform, but they made up for that by their enthusiasm. There were seven or eight bands. One of the many banners bore this significant device:

"We voted for Gold and Protection in 1896. No Free Silver or Free Trade for us. That means low wares. Vote for Benjamin F. Tracy and Good Government."

The route of the parade was: Marion street to Prince, to Mulberry, to Spring, to Bowery, to First street, to Second avenue, to Eighth street, to Fith avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Fith avenue, to Macdourgh street, to Spring, to Marion street, where the paraders were dismissed.

All along the route the procession was received with cheers. As the line resched the Bowery a lot of the Tammany heelers came out to hiss at the strong Republican showing, but they were received with deristive cheers.

The paraders were reviewed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Senator T. C. Platt, who stood on the balcony of the hotel with Mrs. Platt and several friends. There was a brilliant freworks display in Madison square. The paraders greeted the Senator with cheers, Rosenberg, J. Robino, Dr. Angelo Zucchi, Nicholas Conforti, F. G. Belsito, A. Astarita,

CARLISLE TOO BUSY TO SPEAK. Sonds a Telegram of Explanation Why He

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.-There has been much disappointment among the National Democrats of Kentucky that John G. Carlisle has not taken part in the present campaign. The following telegram of explanation from Washington was received from him yesterday by Chairman Car-roll of the State Campaign Committee: "Until yesterday I had some reason to hope it

might be in my power to comet to Kentucky and take part in the pending campaign. But I am detained here by professional engagements which cannot be neglected or postponed, and it is now evident that all my time will be occupied until after election. I regret this very much, for while my presence in the State could have added nothing to the force of the able arguments and carnest appeals made by other gentlemen. I will be anxious to participate in the discussion and to share with them some part of the credit and responsibility for the result,

of the credit and responsibility for the result, whatever it may be.

"In my opinion the future of the Democratic party in this country depends upon its (aithful and aggressive maintenance of principles represented by Capt, Hindman, the nominee of the Louisville Convention, and I sincerely hope that all citizens of the State who believe in the preservation of the public faith, the inforcement of law and order, taxation for public revenue only, and in the integrity and independence of the judiciary, State and Federal, will give him their support at the polls next Tuesday. He is an honest and capable man, representing honest and conservative public policies, and is justly entitled to the indorsement of his fellow citizens."

CROTON, Oct. 30.-The Republicans are up in

arms. They say the Democrats have colonized 128 voters now working on the Croton dam, in the effort to defeat James K. Angar, the Re-publican candidate for Assembly. The Republican campaigners give warning that they will send to fail every mother's son of a colonizer who attempts to vote on election day. The Re-publicans have the names of the colenizers.

J. J. Oestreicher, IMPORTING TAILOR

A man's taste and his pocket are two things that bother a tailor - expensive tastes and limited capital

TAILORING so frequently go together. our immense stock all fancies have been

studied without regard to cost. We want everybody to sample the OESTREICHER TAI-LORING, and in order to do this most effectively we'll make a suit or an overcoat-diagonal coat and vest and Belgian striped trousers, if it's wanted -fashioned and fitted by tailors, for

JUST \$14

We make to order suit or

overcost, LINED WITH PURE-DYE LYONS SILK. not inferior in any particular to many \$40 suits or overcoats, \$20

"L" STATION AT DOOR. 6TH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

MASQUERADING CITS

Itand Around Their Headquarters with George Buttons to Simulate a Stampede. The Circhit on a great scheme yesterday to their headquarters that it was the George headquarters, too. The idea orig nated with and was carried out by Major Domo Hinckler. Bimberg, the button man, was sent for and Bimberg, the button man, was sent for and ordered to bring up a supply of the new George mourning buttons. When they arrived all the spellbinders and hangers on about the Cit headquarters put the buttons on their c ats, and at no time during the day were there less than three or four of the Cit heelers standing on the front steps or stoop with their big buttons showing as conspicuously as possible. As a matter of record, not a single George man appeared as the Cit headquarters during the day.

of a common Cold leads to Grip, and takes longer to "break up."

It's better to "head off" the first chill or shives with a dose of "77" and prevent the cold "hanging on," or running into La Grippe or Pneumonia. It will pay you to keep "77" handy; most per-

sons do.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases as your Druggias's or Mailed Free. Bold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cts. 56 ets., or \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John Sts. Hew York.